

A Text-Book of Pathology. By Alfred Stengel, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Pennsylvania University and the Philadelphia Hospitals. Fifth Edition. Thoroughly Revised. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company, 1906.

The recent advances in Pathology have necessitated a thorough revision of this favorably known text-book. While the original plan of the work has been preserved, the revision has made necessary many important changes. Thus, a large portion of the sections dealing with General Pathology have been reconstructed, and the chapters on Inflammation, Immunity, and Animal Parasites have been almost entirely rewritten. Such alterations bring the volume up to date and there is little doubt that its popularity as a text-book for students and practitioners will remain unabated. A. J. L.

Essentials of Human Physiology. By D. Noel Paton, M. D., B. Sc., F. R. C. P., Ed. Superintendent of the Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Lecturer on Physiology School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh; Examiner in Physiology in the University of Glasgow and for the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and late Examiner in the University of Edinburgh. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co. 1905.

The criticism has often been made that the average text-book of physiology is written too much from the standpoint of the pure biologist and with too little regard for the wants of students of human medicine. In his book, Dr. Paton, on the other hand, puts before medical students as succinctly as possible the essential facts of human physiology, and emphasizes specially those parts of the science which are of cardinal importance in medicine and surgery. Therefore many parts which occupy considerable space in the ordinary text-books have been relegated to minor positions, while parts which have a direct bearing upon the study of medicine have been purposely given a prominence which their importance, when viewed from the purely scientific standpoint, would hardly warrant. The practical and theoretical study have been brought also into closer relationship by constant references to the practical work as described in some such work as Shafer's Class Work in Practical Physiology and in Paton's Practical Course of Elementary Chemical Physiology. Otherwise the arrangement and illustrations are about the same as those usually seen in such text-books. A. J. L.

Golden Rules of Pediatrics: Aphorisms, Observations and Precepts on the Science and Art of Pediatrics. By John Zahorsky, A. B., M. D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Washington University Medical Department, St. Louis; Ex-President of the Bethesda Pediatric Society; Attending Physician to the Bethesda Foundlings' Home, etc. Introduction by E. W. Saunders, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children and Clinical Midwifery, Washington University, etc. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Medical Book Co. 1906.

This interesting little book on pediatrics consists of aphorisms and precepts on the essential practical points of the subject. While nothing new is added, the manner of presentation is clear and forceful. Some statements are made which are at variance with those of many authorities; notwithstanding the volume is so full of personal views that it assumes all the greater interest and usefulness. Most general practitioners and all students may read the book with much profit to themselves and their patients. A. J. L.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Its Modern and Specialized Treatment. By Albert Philip Francine, A. M., M. D., of the Staff of the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Examining Physician to the White Haven Sanatorium; Instructor in Medicine and Physician to the Medical Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania; Medical Registrar to the Philadelphia Hospital. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1906.

There is no chronic disease requiring more persistent and watchful care, more absolute personal control on the part of the physician, than does tuberculosis. It is therefore not surprising that the care of tuberculous patients should have become a specialty. From the days of whiskey, cod liver oil, and innumerable drugs, the pendulum swung to the almost equally pernicious theory of the futility of all drugs and special remedies. The reaction from these extreme positions has given us the present therapeutic methods, and the volume now before us is the story of this modern and specialized treatment.

At the outset Dr. Francine reviews some of the important bacteriological and pathological factors inseparably connected with the therapeutics of the disease. He very properly considers, and lays great stress on, the role of concurrent pyogenic infections on the course of pulmonary tuberculosis. Years ago Prudden experimentally showed the influence of such infections in the formation of cavities, and some authors, notably Ortner, Schabad, Sata, and many of the French writers, go so far as to ascribe to them all, or nearly all, acute processes in pulmonary phthisis. Contrary to the opinion of Frankel, and Troje, and Schroeder, and Mennes, Dr. Francine agrees with the first named observers, and believes that the whole question of therapeutics resolves itself, broadly speaking, into combating and counteracting the effects of superadded infections. The hectic fever, rapid pulse, sweats, chills, etc., he thinks, arise principally from this factor. This seems to us an extreme view for it is not difficult to show that some of the acute exacerbations are produced by the tubular bacillus alone.

Having discussed this and other points of pathology the author passes from general discussions of such questions as rest, fresh air, exercise, climate, and diet, to the consideration of the curative and diagnostic uses of tuberculin, and the employment of anti-streptococcic and anti-streptolytic sera. The opsonic method is merely touched upon. Other sections follow on the symptomatic treatment of the patient, prophylaxis, and finally the volume terminates with a brief account of the methods of study and treatment at the Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia.

Original in nothing but in its simplicity, the book contains a complete and yet brief account of the achievements of modern medicine in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The special clinical experience of the author enables him to give much information of a very practical nature; this side of the work will appeal particularly to the general practitioner and student of medicine. A. J. L.

The Practice of Obstetrics, in Original Contributions by American Authors. Edited by Reuben Peterson, A. B., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gyn. in University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., etc. Lea Brothers & Co. 1907.

A new volume, *The Practice of Obstetrics*, edited by Reuben Peterson, and forming one of the Practitioner's Library of Lea Brothers, has been sent to us for review. It is a single book of about one thousand pages with a number of new cuts as well as a lot of old familiar faces. Being a compilation, it lacks unity and definiteness. Every statement seems more or less of a compromise and it will give many lines of treatment without stating a prefer-